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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Vol. VIII, No. 7. | 10c per copy | KASLO, B. C. | 40c per month | Saturday, January 13, 1945

McKean No Different From Tories:

Labour Progressives' Racist Platform Draws C.C.F. Fire

The C.C.F. party, long active in support of equal rights for minority groups, last week charged in the CCF News, the party newspaper in B.C., that the Labor Progressive Party exclusion policy as voiced by provincial leader Fergus McKean last month is a "lie to its (Labor Progressive Party's) pretentions as an opponent of racial discrimination." Said the CCF News:

"In British Columbia the Labor-Progressive party has given the lie to its pretentions as an opponent of racial discrimination. At the December annual convention of the former communist party, its provincial leader, Fergus McKean, called for the exclusion of Japanese Canadians from the Pacific Coast after the war.

"We propose in the interests of military security of Canada's Pacific Coast and in the interest of the Japanese Canadians themselves." The Vancouver Daily Province reported Mr. McKean as saying: "that all persons of Japanese extraction be barred from the coast defence zone of British Columbia in the postwar period."

"The Labor-Progressive party is the first public body to urge the exclusion of the Japanese Canadians from the coastal area in the postwar period on grounds of military security.

"Individual Liberals and Conservatives have joined in the racist hue and cry against the Canadian Japanese, but neither the Liberal nor the Conservative party has adopted the extreme, reactionary policy now advocated by McKean. Both the Liberal and the Conservative parties have declined to pander to the B.C. "Jap-haters" in the measure now adopted by the Labor-Progressive party. Only the LPP has advocated that in the postwar period Japanese Canadians be denied the freedom of movement within Canada enjoyed by all other sections of the population.

Mountain Hermitage

By K. W.

STRAWS IN THE WIND . . . Although the whole Japanese Canadian minority has been anxiously awaiting something official on the details of the segregation program, nothing has yet been announced from Ottawa.

There are, of course, a number of things reputed to have come straight from the horse's mouth, and some of these seem reasonable enough to accept as very probable.

Considerable checking upon individual records by the R.C.M.P. and labour department officials does seem to have been going on. And a minor freezing of relocation for those who have applied for repatriation seems to be in effect. Mail-censorship as a means of checking upon the personal and private beliefs of people is as exhaustive as ever, with the average letter taking at least double the time it would take in ordinary transit. And building expansion under way in Tashme is reported to have fixed that mountain-locked camp as the probable segregation centre.

* * *

CIVIL SERVICE . . . A report from Ottawa says that the very small number of second generation employed in the government civil service is due to drop shortly, with the retirement from typewriting punching in the capital of two Nisei girls. It is said that the need for stenographers is still acute in Ottawa and that if Nisei typists are interested and qualified, the openings are there. They must, of course, be prepared to take things like wartime housing problems and fairly low wage levels in their stride. But as an alternative to domestic work, the white collar-and-cuff business in spite of all its handicaps, has always seemed to exercise a strong fascination for the average Nisei girl.

* * *

BEVERAGES DE LUXE . . . An instance of an evacuee in British Columbia being hauled into court and fined on charges of manufacturing home brew for his private consumption never fails to attract the attention of the press. It is true, a federal offense to make the stuff. And it is forbidden under special "Indianist" rules for persons of Japanese ancestry to drink it. But at least we get considerable satisfaction from reflecting upon the fact that we've never met a compatriot who found himself so hard up he had to rely on one of the beverages which flow around some parts of the country. Among these in evidence this Christmas were the familiar lemon and vanilla extracts, shaving lotions and toilet water, a cocktail of loganberry wine and rubbing alcohol spiked with anti-freeze, and the last word: high octane gasoline diluted with milk.

* * *

EXCITEMENT !!! . . . After the Yuletide festivities things are so quiet around these mountains that even a hermit gets bored. It's really so bad we haven't much more to do than to wait for visitors from the outside, and then find out all we can about them. If the visitor is a man in reasonable physical shape, anywhere from twenty to fifty, and still single, it's a great event. The betting is usually twenty to one, with no takers, that he has strictly honorable intentions. His travels from Kaslo to Denver to Slocan are followed with the keenest interest and speculation. If he stops long in one centre, we all put our heads together and pretty soon we've got his future pretty well mapped out for him . . . the marital future of it at least.

15,000 Jobs Await Nisei Americans In Pacific States

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Urging Japanese Americans to return to the West Coast to help meet the manpower shortage in essential industries, Harold Boyd, San Francisco controller and chairman of the Council of Civic Unity, said on January 5 that Nisei evacuees are hesitating about returning to the West Coast because of concern over housing and employment.

Pointing out that there are at least 15,000 vital industrial and farm jobs which the returning Nisei can fill, Boyd asserted that the concern of the Nisei has been due to a "misunderstanding" about available housing and employment.

Prog. Conservatives Support Cornett Exclusion Stand

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The executive of the Vancouver East Progressive Conservative Association adopted last week a resolution congratulating Mayor J. W. Cornett for his recently announced stand for total exclusion of Japanese from B.C., the Vancouver Province reported.

The resolution noted that the mayor's statement on Japanese policy closely followed that of the Progressive Conservative Association and its leader, Hon. John Bracken "that, in the interests of the standard of living of fishermen and other workers, as well as the long term interests of the Japanese themselves, they should be excluded for all time from B.C."

Calgary Reverses Decision Admits Two Into City

CALGARY, Alta. — Reversing previous decisions, City Council by unanimous vote Monday evening, granted the applications of two Japanese to come to Calgary subject to the checking of all facts and circumstances by the city commissioners acting in conjunction with the R.C.M.P. and the City Police, reported the C.P.

Canadian Evacuees Little Interested In Any Hope Of Return To B.C. Coast

—Nothing To Return To Is General Feeling; Progressive U.S. Policy Underlines Distinctive Differences from Parallel Canadian Situation

By STAFF WRITER

The return of Japanese Americans to the west coast has excited much comment from strongly entrenched anti-Japanese forces in British Columbia, hastening to affirm their opposition to any similar liberal policy being adopted in the parallel Canadian situation.

But while the matter is of great personal concern to the Japanese Canadian refugees removed from their homes at the same time as the Americans, there appears little anticipation among them of going back to the coastal area on this side of the border.

In the same manner as a sober appraisal of housing and employment conditions and of public opinion in the Pacific Coast states has tempered the enthusiasm of the American evacuees over the new freedom given them, the Canadian evacuees realize that any return to the coast, even if legally possible during the war, would be a very difficult problem.

The reasons for this are obvious and freely acknowledged among the evacuees themselves.

It is plain that racial antagonism is far more extreme on the British Columbia coast than in the American states. Patriotic organizations, various labor groups, civic officials and sections of the press have already evidenced their undemocratic prejudices in the matter.

While the same thing is true in the United States, such vocal opposition has been largely counteracted by the strong stand taken by the federal and state government authorities on the one hand, and on the other by influential liberal groups, who have freely endorsed the new policy of the government as the only course consistent with American democratic principle and the American constitution. These groups include church, educational, labor and other liberal political organizations as well as influential parts of the press.

In British Columbia it is apparent that there is no parallel organization of liberal democratic interest, sufficiently interested or powerful to combat racist agitation. Even the supposedly progressive organization, the Labor-Progressive Party, which seeks to identify its political objectives with the interests of the common man, has hung out the banner of race discrimination. Its contrast with the attitude of large C.I.O. unions on the Pacific Coast welcoming the return of Japanese Americans is marked. Similarly marked, too, is the contrast between the active American Civil Liberties Union, which backed important Japanese American test cases on constitutional rights, and its defunct Canadian counterpart, the Canadian Civil Liberties Union.

No less an important and distinctive feature of the Canadian situ-

(Please turn to Page 8)

Japanese American Doubts Return of Many to Coast

SEATTLE, Wash.—Only a few of the Japanese who lived in Seattle before the Exclusion Act forced them from the west coast defence zone will return, S. Hosakawa, 60-year-old Japanese businessman said Tuesday, according to an Associated Press report.

Hosakawa returned to Seattle with his brother-in-law, K. Matsumoto, and H. T. Kubota, but of the three, only Kubota, owner of three hotels here, expects to remain, the report said.

Kubota said he would resume management of his properties next month, but Hosakawa, former real estate man, said he merely was making a check for fellow residents at the Minidoka relocation centre at Hunt, Idaho, and expected to make his home in Des Moines, Ia., where two sons, Bill and Roberts, both born in America and both college graduates are reporters on the DesMoines Tribune.

"I doubt many Japanese will return to Seattle," the Associated Press quoted Hosakawa as saying. "The young people who are not in America's armed forces have settled in the midwest and east and their parents naturally will want to be with them."

Principals Map Active School Programs; P.T.A.'s Lending Valuable Support

NEW DENVER, B.C. — Shifts in teaching personnel, setting up of combination classes, and grading of pupils on the achievement basis have all been successfully met and interior town schools during the past term have all been functioning smoothly on well-ordered lines.

This was the conclusion reached at a conference of principals from Kootenay centres and the schools supervisors held here Monday, Jan. 8, in reviewing questions of internal administration and surveying projected activities for the current term.

Reports from the various centres—Kaslo, Denver, Rosebery, Bay Farm, Popoff and Lemon Creek—noted the different types of school systems being used. It was observed that in the larger schools particularly a system of merits and demerits contributed with marked success to school discipline and spirit.

Principals also noted that Parent-Teacher Associations were proving more and more helpful in educational work, particularly as parents are coming to appreciate better the aims of the school curriculum. It was felt, for instance, that the use of the Japanese language by school children during school hours, had declined considerably.

A shortage of teachers may again present itself before the beginning of a new term, it was indicated at the conference. This shortage is already being felt in the Slocan Valley. This fact suggested the need for a third summer school at which new teachers, chiefly young people graduating from high school, might receive the necessary training. Experienced teachers, however, would not be required to attend the entire course.

ACTIVE PROGRAMS PLANNED

Reports indicated that the schools are planning active programs for the spring term, which will be highlighted by spring concerts at Bay Farm and Lemon Creek. An inter-school oratorical contest, preliminaries of which will be held soon in the individual schools, is also slated on the spring program.

LETHBRIDGE STILL REFUSES ENTRY.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — Dealing with an application for permission to allow a Japanese evacuee to come to the city to work, the council re-affirmed its stand of refusing such permission and explained that it did not wish to swerve from an agreement it has with the B. C. Security Commission whereby Japanese evacuees are forbidden to work in the city, the Lethbridge Herald reported last week.

The application came from Atridge and Miller, Ltd. asking that permission be granted to employ a certain Japanese as a mechanic to release a man for compulsory military training from which he had previously received postponement.

During the discussion, it was pointed out that permission was granted the Broder Canning Company to employ Japanese evacuees during the rush packing season as an emergency measure to avoid wastage of valuable vegetables.

Pioneer Issei Lady Receiving Congratulations:

Almost As Old As Confederation

KASLO, B.C.—A diminutive, little old lady who lives alone here, does all her own work, and still manages her own business affairs, is receiving the congratulations of friends upon attaining her 77th birthday.

She is Mrs. Motoe Yamazaki, wife of the former publisher of the Tairiku Nippo Japanese-language daily newspaper, Yasushi Yamazaki, who was chiefly responsible for the raising of the Japanese Canadian battalion which fought overseas with the Canadian army in the first great war.

Mrs. Yamazaki was born on New Year's day in the year 1868, just six months after the signing of Confederation in Canada and in the first year that the Emperor Meiji was restored to the throne in Japan.

Her father was a ranking knight of an ancient "samurai" family from Wakayama, the important feudal province in southern Japan. At the time of Mrs. Yamazaki's birth he was absent from home with his retainers, fighting at Aizu in northern Japan in the wars of the Imperial Restoration.

In a manner almost unprecedented in those early years, when still only a young girl, Mrs. Yamazaki travelled by steamship to go to school in Tokyo. She recalls that in those days railroads were practically unknown, and that as a rule boys going to study in Tokyo walked the entire distance from their homes in the country.

At the age of 17, she won the third certificate to be granted by the government for proficiency in medical service and mid-wifery. Subsequently she married a physician serving as an officer in the navy.

When she became a widow, she immigrated to Canada in 190[illegible], coming to Steveston to take employment as a nurse in the Japanese hospital in the growing fishing settlement there. She gave valuable service as a mid-wife in the growing community, fully-qualified medical services not being freely available.

Becoming interested in newspaper work, she assisted Mr. Yamazaki to expand the Tairiku Nippo, and later after marriage, assumed an active voice in building up the newspaper which grew to be the leading Japanese organ in the country.

Mrs. Yamazaki retired from active participation in the newspaper some years ago. Since evacuation she has been a resident of Kaslo, where she still leads a remarkably active life.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher

Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Nisei GI's Did It

In surveying widespread reports and comment upon the return of Japanese Americans to their former homes on the Pacific Coast, one significant fact stands out.

The one thing which above all others has made the return possible is the fact that American citizens of Japanese ancestry are serving in the armed forces of their country on terms of substantial equality with all other citizens.

The record of Nisei soldiers in Italy, in France, in the western Pacific and in the China-Burma-India theatre has been made widely known to the American people. And it is this significant record which has so influenced American public opinion as to convince the Federal Government that a return to the coast was both just and practical.

Declared the army's proclamation, revoking the exclusion order:

"The outstanding record which these men (the Nisei) have made fighting for the United States in Italy, in France and in the Pacific has shown conclusively that it is possible to make sound judgments as to their loyalty."

True, opposition has been voiced to the return in spite of this. But it is safe to declare that had not this record of loyalty been actually written in the blood and the lives of American Nisei soldiers, their fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters would not now have their constitutional rights affirmed and they would not now be able to return to the Pacific coast.

Sanity in Race Relations

Publication by the Nelson Daily News late last week of one of the most hate-mongering attacks upon Japanese Canadian evacuees yet to appear in a responsible newspaper has aroused considerable local comment in the Kootenay district. The comment is such as to point in the strongest terms to the grave need for a more balanced attitude on the part of responsible people in dealing with problems of racial relations in Canada.

The familiar cry of the letter need not concern us long. Nor does the fact that it is written by a former Kaslo man, now stationed in England, suggest that its source increases its truth or importance. Suffice it to say that it is a bitter demand for the permanent exile of all persons of Japanese ancestry on the grounds that "there is only one good Jap and that is a dead one,"— an assertion which the writer himself previously contradicts by admitting there might be "a few exceptions," including one he had met in the Army Engineers. But indicative of the type of mind responsible for the letter is the fact that a major portion of it is nothing more than an insinuating personal attack upon the loyalty of a Kaslo citizen. This citizen has seen fit in the past only to urge Christian decency and democratic justice in this country's treatment of its Japanese minority, rightfully recognizing that they are surely no more responsible for the war or its tragic events than the soldier in England himself.

Perhaps the best answer to the letter itself is already on the record. The citizens of Kaslo, who have been in a position to know what the Japanese Canadian evacuees are like from the simple fact of living with them in the same city, have revealed no wish to be rid of them at the earliest possible moment. The record has shown them to be loyal, honest, moral and law-abiding. Kaslo itself has indeed sought to have the evacuees remain until a bona fide program for their permanent resettlement can be worked out, or, if necessary, for the duration of the war. Clearly, Kootenay citizens who know the situation at first hand, are not at all fearful that "in 20 years our fair Kootenay Valley . . . will become another Japanese colony."

* * * * *

Apart from the contents of the letter itself, a more serious matter is raised by its publication in the daily newspaper circulating widely throughout south-eastern British Columbia. Even the man in the street might evince some surprise that almost one-third of the editorial section of the newspaper is devoted to the publication of an 800-word letter of this type, when its only purpose is to instigate hatred and to indulge in a vicious personal attack. Certainly it does not add to any prestige that the editorial columns of the newspaper may enjoy among its responsible readers.

It is all too obvious that this sort of material influences the thinking of Canadians not in a position to know the facts, and thus deepens a latent wartime hostility toward the Japanese Canadian minority. It goes further. It aggravates the acute sense of insecurity among the evacuees themselves, discouraging them from co-operating in the attempts of the Federal Government to effect a reasonable solution by dispersal and resettlement. Thus, the task of police officers, of the federal organization particularly, in preventing disturbances of any kind is made doubly hard when emotions of hate are needlessly aroused. And the efforts and hard work of the Department Labor officials seeking to carry out government policy are seriously and foolishly impeded.

One may recall that even before Pearl Harbor, a special government committee investigating the "Japanese question" in British Columbia included in its report a recommendation that "steps be taken to diminish anti-Japanese propaganda by appealing to individuals and to the press on grounds of civil security . . .; and, if necessary, by using censorship." Today, there is a growing recognition that the irresponsible publication of statements which serve only to stir up blind, unreasoning racial hatreds, whether against French, English, Jewish, Japanese or any other groups, needs greatly to be checked. Thus, Ontario's recently-enacted anti-racial discrimination act, and the bill sponsored at Ottawa by Angus MacInnis.

All publications today submit to censorship in the interests of military security. And The New Canadian is all too keenly aware of the danger and the unhappy effects of urging the extension of government restriction upon freedoms of any kind, let alone freedom of the press. But in the alternative, it surely behooves sane, balanced Canadians in positions of editorial responsibility to exercise moral obligations in matters of this kind. Particularly is this true if they would lay any claim to beliefs in genuine liberty in a true democracy.

The Eta

(From George Weaver's Weekly Comment column in the CCF News, January 4, 1945.)

There are at least three millions of them, and they are herded into ghettos and treated as outcasts. Century after century they have struggled and suffered, and today constitute a well organized underground movement that is biding its time. When the time comes the "superior" race will learn what bitterness and hatred have been fostered, and the ruling class will have an internal problem to deal with that may well mean the downfall of age-old traditions and an outworn economy. Just how the Eta originated is obscure; even the national historians disagree. But it seems likely that they were the original inhabitants, and that after the islands were settled by the Yamatos the Eta were treated as a slave class. Yes, it is Japan that is referred to; so it seems that there is a skeleton in the closet of even the "purest race" and that skeletons have a habit of clothing their bones with flesh in due time and becoming a Nemesis. What it boils down to is that the defeat of Japan will be welcomed and gladly assisted by some millions within Japan who are awaiting the day of freedom.

Dentist: "There's no need to shout, I haven't touched your bad tooth yet."

Patient: "Maybe you haven't, but you're standing on my corn."

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian:

Re your "Nisei Voices" column in the December 2 issue "The Pessimist."

May I take this opportunity to put into print a few words regarding the writer of that article. As a matter of fact, you might even call this letter a sort of an open letter through the medium of your paper.

To think anyone could frown at those young people who are trying hard to gain further education even under these trying times, in the face of the past and present circumstances surely deserve genuine credit and not the taunts of an ignorant misguided voice. "But they can leave us happy", and in concluding "we're just a bunch of bohunks . . . etc." Just what does he mean by "us" and "we". Surely there cannot be any other person who feels like this pessimist. I appreciate the frankness but why doesn't he keep that misguided mind to himself and not sound off as though the whole Nisei body feels as he does, just because he couldn't have everything his own way.

Yours protestingly,

H. B. S.

Winnipeg, Man.

* * *

Editor, The New Canadian:

I have just had an opportunity of perusing your Christmas issue of your paper and as an old newspaperman, I wish to congratulate you on the excellence of the number and its interesting and well-written articles.

G. W. MACPHERSON

Vancouver, B. C.

Now Who's the Goon?

—HORATIO ALGER UP-TO-DATE—

By RUSTICANUS

TORONTO, Ont.

ONCE UPON A TIME Horatio Alger was my favorite author. His rustic heroes braving the garish perils of the big city, and winning through to fortune never failed to keep my nose glued right to the book, until I smelt the triumph of virtue in all its full-blown vigor. But one thing used to get us. That was the simplicity of the hero. He never failed to lose his few little possessions by trusting too much in the confiding and sympathetic stranger. What a dumb bunny! I'd exclaim in fine contempt. Today we'd call him a drip, a droop, a goon.

Today, on more mature experience we admit Mr. Alger knew whereof he spoke. And I have some sympathy now for those fellows who used to complain to the police of how they had left their wallets with the gypsy women who used to pitch their tents in vacant Powell Street stores.

The truth is that I have been very neatly tricked out of $20. Neatly tricked? It was so neat I'm not yet positive that it was a trick!

A WARNING

This frank confession is not written as a complaint. On the contrary, I'm the first to admire the cleverness of the two bunco men who did the job of separating a smart fellow like myself from my twenty bucks. But I shouldn't like to see it happen to too many young Nisei, wandering far from home and trying to steer a safe path through the big city's pitfalls.

I'll get through the story quickly. I give the two gentlemen of the skidroad due credit for their mastery of their art. But the recollection of all the exact, clever details of making me an old-fashioned sucker are a wee bit painful.

The encounter took place on Queen Street one afternoon, while walking down towards the city hall from Mr. Trueman's office on Spadina. It was a pleasant afternoon. I had a little time to kill. So I was strolling down the street, absorbing the atmosphere . . . cheap, noisy cafes, hock shops and second-hand stores, kosher markets and Greek groceries, drunks, painted ladies and the general run of bums you see on any skidroad in the world.

PICKED UP

Just outside a cafe the contact man picked me up. He was the drippiest looking goon I'd seen in the big city. Short, paunchy, untidily dressed, hat brim turned up in front, dopey look on his face, vacant pop-eyes that wandered all over the street. He was a camp dishwasher, just out from the northwoods and flashing a big roll all ready to blow on one wild week in the big town. He was ready to pay all expenses and make a nice gift besides to anybody who could show him where to enjoy himself with wine, women and song.

His partner fell into the picture with a request for a match. Tall, dark, smooth-shaven, well-dressed in brown tweeds, and a 200-word a minute talker with the most persuasive accent I've ever heard. He was just on his way to the Cassino, he confided with a wink. But if our friend the goon had that much money to blow away, why he'd be glad to help.

The trail from there winds deviously about to various places on Dundas Street and Spadina in search of our goon's desires—with no result. I am an interested partner in the expedition, more from romantic curiosity than anything else. This is the stuff Damon Runyan weaves into Broadway tales . . . the city slicker shearing the lamb. And I think to myself, this poor goon won't have the price of a meal left unless I go along to help him out.

THE OPERATION

The operation finally takes place in a pool hall. Our smooth talker is a snooker expert. He easily wins from the goon. But the goon, although he can hardly hold the cue, is a fighting man willing to back himself up with his money. I get drawn into the matter very neatly—the city slicker on my side—for everything I have in my wallet. But what appears to be an impossible-to-lose wager is miraculously lost, when the goon by sheer accident, wins the game. He collects $100. Eighty of it belongs to a cursing city slicker, twenty to me.

Our parting is equally neat. We go out to consider how we can recoup, the goon promising to wait. The city slicker's plan calls for him to make some arrangements and for me to return to keep company with the goon. By the time I get back, of course, he has wandered down the street, out of sight. I hasten after him. But at the corner of College and Spadina a passing Harbord car rings a bell. Suddenly the light dawns.

MINUS $20

I stand there on the curb, watching the cars and the trams and the crowds and the bright neon lights. But I feel so small, so very, very humble, I'm out of this world.

Then I come back to earth as the humor of the matter hits me. I open my mouth for a doleful imitation of Bing Crosby:

"All the monkey's aren't in the zoo . . ." . . . and think to myself: "They're a smooth-working pair."

Suddenly I stop singing and reach into my breast pocket. I breathe a deep sigh of relief. At least the other $40 is still there in the envelope.

* * *

The next day, on another visit to Mr. Trueman's office, a gypsy lady with dark, dark eyes beckons to me from behind pink curtains. I grab my wallet more tightly in my hand, straightaway cross over to the other side of the street. There the iron grill work of the Osgoode Hall Law School, if low in learning, is at least much less dangerous.

シアトル歸還者は少數だらうとの見込み

(シアトル發)アイダホ州ハントの・キャンプ轉住所のエス・細川氏は歸還する人々の住宅を調べるために今度初めて日系の松本氏及久保田氏と共にシアトルに歸つて來たが「現在シアトルに住んで居た日本人で歸還する者は少數であらう」と語つてゐる。三人の中シアトルに留まるのは家月から所有して居るホテルを管理してゐる久保田氏だけで細川氏は息のピル細川氏が新聞配達をして働いて居るアイオワ州デスモインズに新ホームを持つ事になるだらうと云ふ事で「多くの日本人がシアトルに戻つて來るだらうとは思へない、若い人々や米國の東部に入つて居ない者は中西部から東部の方へ向ふだらうしてゐるので是等の兄弟姉妹子供達の所には行くであらう」と細川氏は見て居るのである

進步保護委員會執行委員會はニーネッツト市長が過日『日本人のピートレ州沿岸歸還に反對』を表明したのを是認し支持する決議を行つた

日本人除外を續る　レスブリッヂ市會

(レスブリッヂ發)市内の一飲食店から戰事教練に出る者の代りに日本人をメカニックとして雇ひたいから許可して貰ひたいと要請したのに對し市會は「セキュリテー・コミションとの約束で市内には日本人は入れぬ事になつて居る」とて之を拒否し、歸還軍人や解除される空軍訓練所から技術者は得られるであらうと言つてゐる

(カルガリー發)今週の市會は陸軍の決議を取消して二名の日本人のキャルガリー入市を許可する事になつたが但し市當局がマウンテッドポリス當局と協力してあらゆる事情と事情を調査した上でないと條件付である

○(晩香坡發)晩香坡イースト組の

全村協力でパルプ伐る村

オンタリオ州ギャプスケシングの美風

全村が打揃つての協力一致でパルプウード切をして各方面から賞讃されてゐる村がある。トロント市より西北七百哩、ウイニペッグ市より東北七百哩にあたるオンタリオ州キャプスケシング(人口千三百餘)が夫れである。事の起りは此の村にある自治改良委員會議で今度新しい會議案の費用を捻出するためにパルプウード切をしようではないかと云ふ話が持上り之が實現したのである。

話は一九三八年九月のことであるが委員會でパルプウード切を申合せるや各區の區民總會を開き懇談を重ねた結果全村一致して之を決議した。事業は一九三八年十月一日から實行に着手され第一期を一九四一年四月三十日迄の三ケ年とし、更に第二期を同年十月一日から四四年四月三十日迄の三ケ年として實施した。村に入つて先づ目につく事は全村の男子が悉くパルプ切の仕事着にて歩いてゐる事である。小學校の聽講室にはシグ看板が此村の話をきいて感激し「パルプ切り興國」と揮毫して贈つたといふ大きな額が掲げてある

パルプ切を始めて以來村民の健康狀態がめきめきとよくなり病患者が目に見えて減少したとも云はれるが、村内の青少年に對しても其一つの教育機關である學校がパルプ切を實行して資金をつくり夫れによつて維持されたものである。ところが其の及ぼす變化も單に大きいばかりでなく村民の風紀の上に於ても其の好結果を及ぼし頽廢的な青年の風儀が變つて來たのである。大人達は村では酔ひたれや、飲酒によつて惹き起される家庭の不和などで晴れ晴れしい空氣がみちみちて居たと云ふが、今日では斯る氣配は全然見られない。

此のキャプスケシングにスプルース・フォールズ製紙會社經營のパルプ切キャンプが三十三ケ所あり、日系青年二十數名が就働してゐる。其中に江嶋タイ君、平松義章君の二人はキャンプのクラークとして前者は第五號、後者は第四十七號キャンプに於て多くのフランス系人の上に立つて働いてゐる。(テー・テー生)

山働きに稱揚　アルバタ北部の

(レスブリッヂ發)南部アルバータのビート耕地から北部アルバータの木材キャンプに冬季中就働中の日本人の狀態視察旅行から歸來したセキュリテー・コミションのアール・ドゥ・マー氏は「日本人等はよい働きをしてをり、ロッグ伐出しも好都合に行はれてゐる」と語つて居る。約二百名の日本人が就働してをり三月の終りには又農地へ歸つて來るのである

父母教師會

カズローのクートネーレーキ・スクール父母教師會では今週火曜日夜役員會を開催、ニウデンヴァーで開かれたインテリアタウン各學校の校長會議から歸來した山崎校長から其の報告があつた其中には△父母教師會の活動狀態につき努力の報告を本部に提出して貰ひ夫れによつて本部ではピー・テー・エーのブレチン(月報)を發行する事になつてゐる。

△各學校生徒の競技競爭大會を擧行する計畫が進められてゐるが、之にはグレード七、八から二名宛の選手を出す筈で、先づ各校に於て豫選競技會が開かれることとならう

△バイブル朗讀は毎週金曜各クラスでやつてをり、一週一回は學生委員會が受持つて全生徒が一堂に集まりショート・プログラムを加へて行つて居る。(之は政府の新しい取きめでその學校でも行つてゐる事である。カズロー中學校でも全生徒が一しよに行ふ事は近く始める豫定)

△ニウデンヴァーやレモンクリーキの學校ではクリスマス前に父母教師會も協力してバザーを開き生徒の作つた物を賣つたが非常な成功だつた

等の事があつた。尚役員會では父母の居住地から他の地域の學校に奉職する教師に對する特別待遇の難點其他に就ても協議した

ピート工場から

此處はウイニペッグの東、オンタリオ州境との丁度中間位にあるマニトバ州モス・スパー。ウイニペッグ・サプライ・アンド・フユエル會社のピート工場がある。工場は一九四〇年から運轉してゐるのであるがセキユリテー・コミションの世話で日本人が就働するやうになつたのは一九四三年の夏からで現在十五名の日本人と數名の白人が働いて居る。

ピートは發鎔期、ガーデン、パッティ・ハウス等に使ふもので加奈陀各地や米國へも輸出してをり、夏季にモスを掘り、冬季に工場で各種の用向きに仕上げるのである。

會社側では來年度の掘り出し時期には日本人を五十人位に増加したいと言つてゐるが、何しろマニトバ州内のピーツ農地に居る者は農繁期にはピーツ畑に歸つて行かねばならぬのでビーシー州からも日本人を入れたい樣子である。

曠々とした平原州に住めば氣も晴々とノンビリとした生活が出來る。移住して來た當所は死んだ所が悲しいのが入營であるが、月日がたつに從つて夫れには打かてる。平原州と云ふのも春が來れば花も咲くし小鳥も囀る。太陽は地平線の彼方より昇る。住めば都とはよく云つたもので自分もモリスの農場から此處に來てから最早や一年にもなるが別に淋しい思ひをした事もない。みんな親切にしてくれるからでもあらうか。(小林生)

レモンクリーキのお正月

(レモンクリーキ通信)一月二日三日の兩日には佛教會青年、處女會で新年演藝會を開催、都合四回上演したが何れも大滿員の盛況だつた。五日にはかるた會があり三十數人の選手が出て競ひ、六日、七日の兩日には將棋俱樂部の新年會があり千鈞ビート組の蹴球試合が行はれた。クリスマス前より降りの降雪で一呎五吋に及び正月は寒さも和やかな新春を樂しんだが學校は八日より授業を開始してゐる

カズロー交友會の新役員

カズロー在留日本人の社交團體として當地白人間にも提携を認められて居るカズロー交友會は去る十二月廿一日定期總會を開催し近く東行の豫定である前會長信夫三郎氏に對し感謝決議をなし役員改選の結果次の通り役割をきめた

△會長日高頼藏△副會長山崎平次△議長古川忠三△副議長山下貢△幹事補又川太郎△會計神田良雄△監査役岩佐榮四郎　佐藤惣右衛門　井上彥之助△參事員信夫三郎　久保庭寅三郎　古城留五郎　篠原圖一　藤田佐太郎　熊谷力　今田貢　中野喜雄　長瀬谷彥三郎　今野秀雄　宮崎新造　篠崎虎之助　佐々木勇二　丸山茂一　平廣治　高橋繁敏

尚一月七日夜には新舊役員會を開いたが今後會の仕事の一つとして時事問題研究等の座談會を開いては何うかといふ意見があつた

本紙援助を感謝

ニユー・カナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方々から頂きました事に對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲レモンクリーキの村木清一郎氏(結婚記念)

ニユー・カナデアン

人事消息

■出生　カズローの永井進氏夫人は一月三日病院にて男兒を出産

■死亡　レモンクリーキの出島留攝良(七五)はスローカン病院にて療養中だつたが十二月卅一日死去一月四日レモンクリーキ佛教會にて葬儀を執行▲レモンクリーキの和歌山縣人岩崎菊次郎氏(七二)は自宅にて療養中一月五日死去八日佛教會にて告別式執行

御禮

去る十一月三十日夫[illegible]の葬儀に際し[illegible]なるお世話になり[illegible]御同情を賜りお見舞下され[illegible]厚く御禮申上ます[illegible]參上すべきが本意なれども取敢ず紙上を以て深く御禮申上ます

拾貳月拾六日

ニユーデンバー在留佐倉　肥後豊吉

父 留植儀スローカン病院に入[illegible]二月三十一日午[illegible]永眠致しました[illegible]お世話に成りまして[illegible]レモンクリーキ佛教會にて[illegible]遠路多數[illegible]且又過分なる[illegible]乍略儀紙上を以つて[illegible]お禮申上ます

一月六日

喪主[illegible]　妻[illegible]　次男[illegible]　五女[illegible]　六女[illegible]　七女[illegible]

時計修繕
並に金銀細工
▲時計の修繕[illegible]
▲家庭時計にも[illegible]御用命に應じます
◇結婚指輪　男女腕時計◇
何卒御取寄へまして御用命下さいまし
スローカンシテー　重田房造

WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
House No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.
Wedding Ring Set
Wrist Watches

家庭常備藥
[illegible]
To Mr. [illegible] Alta.

期待はうすいカナダ側の歸還

アメリカ側と比較して見た諸種の要因

日系米人が西部沿岸に歸還出來ることになつたのに對してビーシー州の反日勢力から色々の批判が發せられ、取急いで加奈陀側でも米國の如き自由主義的な政策がとられる事には反對だといふ言明が行はれた。併しアメリカ側と同じ様に彼等のホームから移動させられた加奈陀側の日本人移動者にも大きな關係のある問題であるに拘らず彼らの間には沿岸に歸る事に對して餘り期待を示してゐるやうには見受けられない。アメリカ側の移動者に新しい自由が與へられたのに對して太平洋沿岸の輿論がまき起り夫れに住居、就職の問題も決して簡單には行かないといふ事實にあるのと同じことで、カナダ側の移動者も、よしんば戰時中沿岸歸還が法律上で可能になつたにしたところで、それは極めて微妙なる問題であるだらうことは恐らく移動者自身の誰もが認めるところであらう。

ビーシー州沿岸に於ける人種的反感がアメリカ側の沿岸に於けるよりも一層甚しいのは明白である。所謂愛國的團體、各種の勞働團體、市町村當局、新聞の一部等ではすでに彼らの非デモクラチックな偏見を此問題に對して表明してゐるのである

日系米人擁護の聲

米國側に於ても日系人歸還に對する反對の聲はあげられてゐるのであるが同時に夫れに對する強硬なる反撃の態度も聯邦及州當局から示されてゐると共に、其上に政府の今回の新政策はアメリカのデモクラチックな精神とアメリカの憲法に一致する唯一の途であるとなして之を是認してゐるところの強力なる自由主義的グループが日系人歸還に反對する聲を強く反駁してゐる。之らの集團の中には教會、教育關係、勞働其他自由主義的な政治團体と共に有力なる新聞も含まれてゐる。然るにビーシー州に於てはアメリカ側に見る如き自由主義的、デモクラチックな意見を持つもので、人種的煽動を打破するだけの力あり、充分なる關心を持つ勢力がない。進歩的な團体であるべき筈の勞働進歩黨でさへもが人種的差別を主張する方に組してゐる有様である。同じシーアイオー派の勞働組合でも米國太平洋岸の夫れは日系米人の歸還を歡迎してゐる。又日系米人の憲法上の權利擁護の訴訟を援助した米國の自由民權擁護聯盟と加奈陀側の同じ團体を比べて見ても加奈陀側のは存在さへ分らぬ程度である。

「歸還が許される」として

沿岸歸還問題でアメリカ側とカナダ側とを比較してみるときカナダ側の移動者が彼らの財産を處分されてゐるといふ點の重要性を見逃す事は出來ぬ。米國では移動者の財産を保護するためには大がかりなる組織を聯邦政府が設けたので日系米人は農園、ホームを持つほかビズネスにも法律上では復歸する事が出來るやうになつてゐる。ところがビーシー州のインテリア居住地に居る者乃至は東部各地に再轉住して居る者に「若し歸還が許されるとしたら何うするか」と質問しても多くの場合の答へは「既にこゝで、何に戻つて行くのか」といふ有様なのである。

就職の可能性が多い米國

米國側と加奈陀側の歸還問題を比べてみて第三に重要なる相違點は就職の可能性と人種的感情の問題である。

最近のオタワ政府勞働省の月報によると、移動者の多くが以前就職してゐたのキャンプとソーミル業だけでは依然として就働者を要求して居るが、それを除いては大した人員要求の傾向はみられない。日系人の以前の重要なる就職分野であつた漁業はライセンスの制限で閉鎖されており、商業は財産の強制的處分で一掃され、小資本商業もライセンス喪失、過去三年間のエヴアキユエーションの間に於ける出費や資本の散失で同じ運命にある。又西部の産業都市の重要なる産業商議からしても生産工業が多數の人員を要求するとも見られない。斯く就業方面の見込から推しても、よしんば軍事的な全くに對する脅威が事實上無くなつたにしたところで、多數の移動者が西部の沿岸歸還を考へるとも見られない。然るに米國側では之と反對で、重要産業に於ける人力不足を助けるためにも日系米人の歸還が歡迎されてゐて「二世が沿岸に歸る事を躊躇するのは戰爭遂行努力を妨げる事にもなる」と云はれて居るほどで重要産業と農園働きで數も一萬五千の仕事口が彼らを待つてゐるのである。

制束の緩和

再定住の爲肝要

假令に加奈陀が米國の例に倣ふとして——そんな氣配はそこにもないが——其場合加奈陀側の移動者にとつてはアメリカ側の日系人に見る如き歸還の見込は遙に少い事が分るのであるがアメリカ側に於いてさへ新政策によつて歸つた者はまだ〳〵少數なのである。ロッキー以東に已に再定住して居る者が急いで歸るだらうといふ見込はビーシーの政府居住地に居る者は更にはないだらうが、此點に就ても米國の狀態と興味ある對照が見られる。キング首相の發表した日系人政策と同じ事は米國政府も努力してゐるが、米國側の日系人再定住は其數から云つても恒久的定住といふ點から見ても加奈陀がはとは比較にならぬ程成功して居る。加奈陀側では政府の差別的制束規定が移動者の恒久的再定住を妨げてゐる上に米國中西部から東部及南部にかけるほどの日系人歡迎も見られない。

米國がはでは再定住に對する補助も加奈陀よりも豊富であり自由なる動きにたいする制束もゆるやかである。其上に就職の機會は政府管理の軍需工場も含んで遙に廣く開けてをり國內到る所で自分のビズネスを再開し得てゐる者も多い。加奈陀では農地をリースしたり購入する事を制限されてゐるのは米國では政府の補助を得て農地を經營する途が開かれて居る。オタワ政府の最近政策の不完全を證明する者は既に前の政策を繰返すのであり「若しも加奈陀側の再定住政策がアメリカ側位に自由主義的な寛大なものにされたらビーシー州居住地の家族の多い者のみの爲に沿岸に引返すといふやうな者はないであらうし、さもなければ戰後に加奈陀に留まる事を許される場合再び沿岸に集結する事を防止する事は不可能だらう」とさへ考へるものがあるのである。

日本人問題

語らぬ國務相

(ヴイクトリア發)—オタワ政府のアクラナー勞働相(前州に勞働[illegible])カストデアン」が重要な[illegible]は同省の事務につき新聞記者から[illegible]つたのであるが、日系人問題に就ては一口も口を緘して語らない。

[illegible]フルーマン氏事務所 オタワ[illegible]州の[illegible]フルーマン氏の事務所はスパイチ街からアイルード街二四に移轉した

米軍ルソン島に上陸

マニラの北百二十哩から漸次南下

日本軍との間に一大決戰展開せん

[illegible]空軍は先週臺灣及琉球を連續猛爆撃すると共に先週土曜日にはミンドロ島とルソン島の間にある小島から[illegible]の小島マリンヂユケを占領して日曜日にはヒリッピンの首府マニラの在るルソン島の西海岸[illegible]、マニラの北方七十五哩の[illegible]飛行機を猛爆して之を破[illegible]、海上では日米艦隊空軍の間に大激戰が行はれたが、大本營日軍[illegible]にはマツカーサー將軍自ら率ゆる[illegible]大軍は[illegible]リンゲーン灣に[illegible]

リンゲーン灣に入り四ケ所から上陸を敢行した。ルソン島のマッカーサー將軍本部發表のコンミユニケによると上陸軍は十六哩の幅に亘つて已に四哩進撃し海岸の都市リンゲーン、ダグパン(共に人口三萬)及サンファビアンの三市を占領した。之から米軍の目ざすマニラは南方百廿哩で廣いヴアレー續きなので大がゝりな機械化部隊の戰鬪場としてはもつてこいの所である。マッカーサー將軍のコンミユニケは敵方の日本軍は野戰の用意もさいさ恐がないと言つてゐるが東京放送も「今や日本軍は守勢的態度をすて、此戰場に於て歐洲戰線で獨軍が聯合軍に與へたと同じ打撃を米軍に喰はせるのだ」と本間將軍が發表してゐる旨報じてゐる

ビルマ戰線の近況

(セイロン島カンデー發)ビルマ第三の海港で過去二ケ年間日本軍の重要なる補給基地となつてゐたアキアブは先週英軍の手に奪還された。尚ビルマ北方及西方の日本軍は全面的に退却、援蔣公路も近く開通するとみられてゐる

—(昆明發)支那の日本空軍は一部のフライングボンブを使ひ始めたが飛行機から發射するのか地上からするのかまだ判らず、是までのところ大した威力は認められな

日本の新發明三つ

米國政府機關で傍受 最近の東京放送から

○飯たき用のメス・キット——日本では戰線用の特別飯たきかまを發明したが、のこ屑、ツッダス、魚油を混合したものを燃料として行軍中も一斤半の米を三十分でたくことが出來る

○松の根からガソリン——日本では松の根から航空用ガソリンを簡單な方法で大量生産し始めたが石油から精製したものに遜色のないものが出來る

○世界一の高射砲——最近日本陸軍で完成された超高射砲は六萬呎の高空に於ける飛行をなす超要塞機を射てるもので、まさに世界一の長距離射程高射砲である。

秩序立て獨軍退却

大反撃で聯合軍に相當の脅威を與へた西部戰線の獨逸軍はベルギー內の突出部から漸次秩序立つた後退を始めてゐるが、十二月中旬に反撃を開始して急進撃した時と同じく聯合軍の空軍活動を阻害する天候を利用してゐるのである

遂に電車ストライキ

増賃要求が承認されるまで續く

晩香坡、新西敏及ヴイクトリアの電車とバス從業員二千七百名は遂に一月九日午前四時からストライキを決行した。隙をとられた市民は大困難で造船所や飛行機工場などの就働者八、九割は出勤してゐるものゝ電車なしでは出勤出來ない教師がかつて晩市では十九の學校は閉鎖されてゐる。從業員側の要求する時給十二仙半から廿九仙半の増加と勞働條件改善問題は過去十ケ月に亘つて會社がはと交渉したが下級の裁判所を經て地方勞働局に提出、同局では時給四仙半だけの増賃を認めたが組合がはでは之を不滿として全國勞働局に上訴、一方會社側も局裁の上訴をなし、オタワ勞働局は[illegible]をさへ一蹴したので組合がはでは投票の結果オタワ勞働局の裁定を待たずストライキを決したのである。[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

(發行所) ビーシー州カズロー
編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
(購讀料一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗)

社說

日系米兵の武勲と沿岸歸還

日系米人が太平洋沿岸の元のホームに歸られる事になつた事に就て廣く報道され批評されてゐる事の中に特に目立つて重要なる一事がある。

それは、日けい米人の沿岸歸還を可能ならしめた理由の中でも特に重要な點は、日けい米國市民が他の米國市民と殆ど同じ資格をもつて米國の軍隊に服務してゐるといふ事實である。

イタリー、フランス、西部太平洋、東部印度ビルマ等の戰線に於る日けい米兵の勇敢なる働きぶりは廣く米人の間に知れ渡つてゐるのであり、此の重要なる記錄こそはアメリカの輿論に大きな影響を與へ米國政府をして日けい人の沿岸歸還は正當且つ實際的であると確信せしめるに至つたのである。

それにも拘らず日けい人の沿岸歸還に對して反對があるのは事實である。が併し若しも此の血と生命とをもつて事實上に於て記錄された日けい二世兵士達の忠誠がなかつたならば、彼等の父母兄弟姉妹が彼らの憲法上の權利を確認され太平洋沿岸へ歸るといふ事はあり得なかつたであらうといふ事を言明し得るのである。

反日論議と新聞の道義的責任

先週のネルソン・デーリー・ニュース紙には是れまで曾て見られなかつたほどの甚だしき移動日系人憎惡の一文が掲載されてゐた。それはカナダに於る人種關係の問題を取扱ふ人々が一段と平衡を得たる態度をとらなければならぬことを指示したものであつた。

右の一文は元カズローの住民で現在英國に出征してゐる一人が書いたのであるが、此の人は日本人の中にも彼が工兵隊で會つた日系兵をも含めて信頼し得る「少數の例外」はあると思つてゐたが今や日系人といふものはカナダから永久に全部を除外するはかなく「日本人で信じてよいのは死んだ者ばかりである」とまで極言してゐるのである。尤も此の一文の大部分はカズローの一市民の忠誠を個人的に攻撃することに主として向けられてゐるものである。此市民はこれまでカナダの日系少數者群に對する取扱ひはクリスチャンとしての適正さとデモクラチックな正義とをもつて當るべきだと主張してゐるまでの事であつて、日系カナダ人といへども戰爭乃至は其後に對する責任は英國に出征して何等選ぶところはないと言つてゐるまでゝある。

右の投書に對する最良の答へは既になされてゐるといふ事が出來るであらう。日系カナダ人移動者と同じ町に住んで彼等がどんな者であるかを知る機會を得てゐるカズローの市民等は、早急に日本人が立ち去る事を望んで居るものでない事を發表してゐる。日けい人が忠誠で正直で道義が正しく法律を遵守する者であることは既に實證されてゐる。カズローとしては移動日けい人が純粹なる恒久的再定住政策によつて他へ移る事が出來るやうになるまで乃至は若しも必要とあらば戰時中は彼等をカズローに留らせておかうとさへしてゐるのである。クートネー地方の住民にして事態の眞相を知つて居る者ならば「向後二十年以内にクートネー一帶は日本人町となるであらう」などゝ心配するわけはないのである。投書の內容は別として、もつと重視されなければならぬのは南東部ビーシー州一帶に行き亘つてゐる此の日刊新聞が斯くの如き一文を揭げたといふことである。即ち此の一文は個人的攻擊によつて人種的憎惡をかき立てる目的のみか書かれたものであるが、それが社說ページの殆ど半分をも占めるといふ長文のものであつた點から見ても、誰でもが一寸覗いて見ても直ぐに目につくほどのものだつたのである。それはどの點から見ても右の新聞の價値を加へるものではなかつたのである。

斯うした文章が日けい人についての事實を知らないカナダ人に影響を與へ日系カナダ人少數者群に對する潛在的戰時の反感を深めるに役立つであらうことは餘りにも明白である。それだけではない。

これは移動者自身の間に於る不安を増大させ、責任と再定住によつて問題を合理的に解決しようとする保政府の試みに彼等が協力することをも妨げる。斯て、官憲當局特に願の當局者が、不必要に起される感情的な反感憎惡を阻止しようとしてゐる仕事を一層困難なるものとする。そして政府の政策を遂行しようとしてゐる勞働者當局の困難なる努力にも重大且つ愚かなる妨害を加へる事になるのだ。

パールハーバー以前に於てさへビーシー州に於る「日本人問題」を調査した政府の特別委員會は其の建言の中に「民間の安全をはかるために個人や新聞に訴へて反日けい人的宣傳を除去する方策をとる必要があり、場合によつては之に關して檢閱制度を用ひてもよいであらう」とさへ發表してゐた事がある。然るに今日では、夫れがフランス系、英國系、ユダヤ系、日系其他を問はず、盲目的にして理屈眞實

不幸なる人種的どう惡をかき立てる事にしかならないステートメントが無責任なる言行動に現れる事實は全ても理解してゐる者で、これこそ正に阻止されなければならぬ事であつた。斯るが故に、オンタリオ州では最近人種的差別禁止法案が實施せられ、オタワ議會に於いてもアンガス・マキニス代議士から同樣な法案が提出されたのである。

今日では有らゆる現行物は軍事的安全のために檢閱官に監視されてゐる。ニューカナデアンは言論の自由に對する政府の制度が增加する事に關する危險と不健康とは餘りにも能く知つてゐるのであるが、新聞報道の發展にあるものは此種の問題に關して慎重なる態度をとつて道義的責任を果さなければならないのだ。特に、我等が意見の自由とデモクラシーを說するとか主張する者であるならば、之に一層眞實でなければならぬ。

メモランダム

T・U

○求めよ、得られん——今年から實施される家族扶助法(子供に補助を與へる規定)の實際運用に關るビューローの首腦者……年俸七千二百弗で、まさに婦人こそ好適と思はれる職……を募る廣告をオタワ政府が出した。「求む……男子……」と言つた工合に。これを見た國內の婦人達は大に怒つて盛んに抗議の電報や手紙をオタワ政府當局に送つた。其中でも主なのはウイニペッグの婦人市議ビー・ヘッソン女史であつた。キング首相に宛て「カナダの婦人は政府部屬の地位に就ける權利を要求して之を認められて居るのでありますぞ……」と申送つたものである。そこでオタワ當局は早速「婦人でもよい」と廣告を訂正したのである。申込期限が迫つてゐたので効果はあつたかどうか判らないが兎に角之でカナダの婦人は滿足するし政府も以後斯ういふ事には氣を付けるといふ事になつた。何事も要求しなければ却々には與へられぬカナダ風……西洋人式な一つの現はれだ。

○準備は進む樣だ——リパトリエーション(歸國)プログラムに對する詳細を人々は知りたがつてゐる樣子だがオタワ政府は之に關して未だ何等の發表を行はない。だが色々な事を綜合すると矢張り其準備は進んで居るやうでもある。マウンテッド・ポリス當局や勞働者當局の同人に對する調査は相當に進んでゐるやうで、日本への歸國申請書を出して居る者の再定住を中止させてゐるらしい事などでも判る識者だと言へよう。普通の手紙が僅かもかゝるのも郵便檢閱を通してから人々の考へが調べられてゐるのかも知れない。もう一つ、タシメの建物が擴張されてゐるのはセグレゲーション・センターにするためかも知れないと云ふ話がある。

○米國成人の勉學熱——最近米國の全國教育協會で調べたところでは米國の廿五歳以上の成人で學校に行つた事のないもの四パーセント、四學年を修了してない者が十三パーセント、八學年以下の敎育を受けた者五十六パーセント、ハイスクールを完了してない者が七十五パーセントあるが右の成人の中三分の一以上は戰後には更に敎育を受けたいと言つてをり二千五百萬人中の半分は學問的文化的敎育を望み殘る者は職業敎育を欲してゐる者は三割四分だけである。

○窮すれば通ずる——缺乏すれば却つてつくらうとしても最早やノリが手に入らぬ。そこで考へついたのがノリ代用にナッパを使ふことである。おつさうして造つた風味がある。干瓢はヴェジタブル・マローから出來る。

○瓜と豆——總ての瓜類は一定の法則によつて摘心する事になつてゐる。さうすれば品質も良くなりクロップも多い。キャンタロープ、西瓜、かぼちゃなどでも皆一定の法則により培養するものであるから二葉八枚とか四葉八枚とかの定めた法則がある。キャベツに其のクリップによつてカルチベーシングの法則がある。キャベツに植替前にアンモニア・サルフェートの肥料を多く用ひると色澤が美しくなるが苦くなる。尻の尖つたのは發育不全である。大豆には四割又は夫以上の蛋白質を含み油脂を二割餘り含んで居る。あるからタマらない。肉よりもずつと滋養分が多い。從つて味噌や豆腐は非常に滋養價が大きい。特に豆腐は消化率が九割六分強で牛肉のなのに價は廉くミルクよりも優れて居る。面白いことは、豆腐のオカラが非常に蛋白質に富んで居て豆腐の五倍も多い事である。オカラを上手に料理してたべるを大に獎勵すべき食物となるのである——以上はアメリカに居る農學者村井氏の語るところである。

七十七歳の誕生を迎へた山崎さん

七十七歳の誕生日を迎へた友人から祝福を受けつゝ、いまだに身の廻りの事から總てを獨りで始末してゐる小柄の老婦人がカズローに居る。それは山崎元枝氏である。山崎さんは元大陸日報社の發行者で第一次大戰の時の日系義勇兵について主として骨を折つた山崎寧氏の夫人。

元枝さん山崎は明治元年(一八六八年)正月元日の朝生れであるから、カナダ聯邦のサインが行はれてから丁度六ヶ月後だつたわけである。彼女の父は和歌山の藩士で維征伐に出征中山崎さんは生れたのである。

當時では珍らしくなかつた髷を跳つて山崎さんは、まだ十歳の時に東京で勉學する爲に獨りで上京したのである。其當時日本では鐵道といへば京濱間と阪神間だけにしかなかつたもので、地方の青年が遊學のために上京するといへば、所謂草鞋を負ふてテクシーを歩いて行つたものなのである。かくて山崎さんは十七歳の時にはお醫者さんの免狀を受けたのであつたが、それは婦の產科醫試驗が普及したもので第三番目であるから日本で正式に開業として免許を受けた三人目であるかも知れない。ついで山崎さんは家業の醫者大淵氏と結婚したが、良人に早く死なれて未亡人となつてから一九〇八年カナダに渡り、スチブストンの日本人病院に勤め、やがてカナダの日本人醫院では二人目の產婆として大に活躍したのであつた。

其後山崎寧氏の大陸日報社經營を助けて、同氏と結婚後は大陸日報の發展に對しても貢獻するところあつて來たのであつたが、仕事はすべて以前に止めて居た。そして戰時移動後はカズローに居住してゐるのであるが、まだ元氣で毎日を送つて居る。

ビーッ作りの將來は何うなるか

マニトバ州　エバーシャープ

ビーッ耕作も三年目を終へた。昨年は十何年目とか二十何年目とかの天候異變で春から秋まで雨々續きで非常に困難な仕事をした。過去二年の經驗が無かつたら恐らくは本年の仕事を完了し得なかつたであらう。

三年目の耕作を終へた僕等は最早素人ではない。熟練者としての待遇を受けてゐるのである。此まゝ戰時中三年か四年か或は五年か六年かビーツ作りを續けていつたなれば戰後は押しも押されもせぬビーツ耕作者となるのである。

戰後僕等が自由の身體になつた時を一として、金のある者は土地を買ふまでビーツ作りを自分でやり、無い者はビーツ勞働者でなくビーツ百姓になる事が、僕等が此土地に土着するに最も適當な又無理のない方法であると一先づ考へられる。が之に對して色々な疑問が出てくる。

第一に加奈陀に於けるビーツ耕作が戰時の特別產業で戰後は廢業さるべきであらうか？ 僕くは現在の資本主義的產業から解脫して國家經濟として繼續さるべきものであると考へる。加奈陀は麥の世界的大倉庫である。だが百姓が年々麥ばかり作つて居たらやがて麥が出來なくなる事は僕く等が沿岸の苺百姓として充分に經驗した事だ。——變つた物を作る、ビーツ作りは地味を變へる事に於て、雜草を絶やす事に於て最も適當なるものと考へる。

移動第一年に四十エーカーのビーツ畑を耕いた。エーカー十二噸の出來ばえであつた。翌年同じ土地に小麥を作つた。麥百姓の經驗のない僕の目にも上々作と觀たが、エーカー四十ブッシェルあつた。三年目の昨年同じ土地に大麥を作つた。雨の爲に損害を受けたが千四百ブッシェル出來て機械をかけてクリーンしたら一千ブッシェルあつた。此大麥が本年の稅として賣れるのだ。一ブッシェル一弗、除外した四百ブッシェルの殆ど は豚の飼料になる。マニトバの豚は最早百姓の副產物だ。

第二に戰後貿易が自由になつたら、ハワイ、南洋諸々から粗糖の大量輸入のあるは當然だ。同時に砂糖の戰時プライスは戰前のプライスに下るだらう。同時にビーツの價格も下らざるを得ない。現九弗の現在の價格は六弗乃至五弗になるであらう。同時に一切の物價が下落してより少き收入はより少き支出によつて調節されるであらう。

僕くが將來のビーツ作りは國家經濟でなければいけないと云ふ事はビーツ百姓の支出と收入を國家が何時も調節してゆくところに重點を置くのだ。物價の下落は不景氣來だ、資本主義にとつては生死を決する一大事だ。彼等がビーツ百姓の支出は考へずに其收入を切下げる事に專念するは云ふまでもない。之ではビーツ百姓はやりきれない。

・

將來に於てビーツ耕作者はケーン・シュガーといふ强敵を何時も眼前に控へて居るのだ。ビーツの價格はケーン・シュガーに何時も左右され得る位置にあるのだ。

明かに云へば加奈陀に於けるビーツつくりは政府の保護なしには成立し得ない產業であるのだ。現在の砂糖生產は自給自足では尚不足だ。百尺竿頭一步を進めて國家經濟とすべきである。若し放任したら自然消滅の運命を持つと考へられる。

然して砂糖も取れなければ麥も出來なくなる。昔サスカチワン州は大英帝國の「パン庫」と云はれた所だが今日では必ずしも然らざる樣子だ。連作に續いて連作の結果ではなからうか？

僕くは日本人農作政策に抗議する者ではない。其政策に沿はん事を努めてゐる者だ。現在既に終りだ。だが沿岸に於ける僕らの過去三十年の經濟的基礎を破壞してカナダ中にバラまけばよいと云ふのでは濟まないであらう。新しき土地に新しき生活を樹立するには相當の保護と便宜が與へらるべきを正當と考へる。

○

ビーツ耕作は一般的にハードワークと信じられて居ます。タッピングの時なぞ、恥かしい話さんが寒風に晒されながら所謂蒼刀を振つて終日働いてゐるのを見たゞけで決して樂な仕事ではないと考へられます。だが皆さん曰く「マア見ろビーツ畑に踊つて來て働くのはトテも身體の爲になるのですよ一年中ヘサスオークヒしてたら病氣をします」と。冬季は殘光に見相離れて居るの比五月中旬に過をれら皆各々離れ、一家團欒の樂しみを受けるだけで浴由、餘の事はむしろ問題でないのです。

事業計畫で二エーカーのストローベリーをつくるより二十エーカーのビーツを作つた方が樂です。

題が、ホーイング、タッピング、一家揃つて三ぺん畑を離れば濟むのです。毎日日の寄斷で少い人で五六百弗、家族の多い人は千弗程の上に何何枚かの百弗札がのつて來るのです。然う然うしてです。季節的勞働者でなく、自家經營者そしてビーツを作つたら何所へ行こゝらの「畑」の收入を得られるのです。私迄ではどこもビーツだけで一家の生計が保つ事になる。

○

人間は夢を餘ある問題は夢を決する前に問題の大小に係はらず解理解を體驗します「夢は樂しく人間に與へたる最高の福祉」です。空想も夢なければ樂しめる世界も無する爲に理論の實現化なのです。我等の將來を如何にすべきか？の問題に就て僕がこゝに一つの意識を書いたのです。實際に問らの要を邸さない空想は間違ひかも知れません。或は全く見當違ひの意識であるかも知れません。

マニトバ作物只來され、・の農所を除く既に安定を得られてゐる方々もお出あります。だが耕作の上から云へば二割は足りない。耕り人耕地は餘數ビーツ畑に在るのです。私らの事上に述べた…で居る問題に就て、方々の意見を紙上に發表されん事を希望するのであります。

其の日の多吉一家（戲曲＝試作）

内　田　一　作

（圖の上）

前と同じ場面。

食卓の上にはオレンヂ、アップル、グレープの盛られた大皿が中央に置いてある。

硝子棚のダスタで神妙に掃除してゐる。

清子が玄關で猫を抱きあやしてゐる。

臺所で皿を洗ふ音など。

それに交つてはま、はな子、加奈子らの會話。それ等とは無關係のやうに男達會話を續けてゐる。二郎時々外へ氣を配る樣子。

清子　ひどい風……なんだか雪も交つてゐるやうですわ。（ブラインドを上げて外を眺め）

多吉　……けんは、天氣がよすぎたで……とうに、私の菊は、入れといてくれたかな。

清子　ハイ。裏口へ入れておきましたが

兵造　（やゝ赤らんだ顔）ところで、多吉さんはその菊も選挙先まで持つて行くつもりかな？

多吉　うゝ（氣のなささうに）……ジョウさんが欲しいと云つてゐたのを、ひよつと思ひ出したんでな

兵造　……ジョウ……ふゝん、でもあの大將に菊作りの趣味なんてあるんかい？

多吉　そいつは、知らんが……うちへ來て花を見るときレイだキレイだつて云つてたから……自分でもやつてみたくなつたんだらう

兵造　……だが、お前さんらの話は去年のことだらうが？

多吉　そりやさうだが。（一寸解せぬ顔）

兵造　それだとすると、大將もう日本の菊なんていらねえつて云ふかも知れんぜ……なあ！ 修さん？

修次　さうですね……でも大抵買ふ物はさつさと買つてゆくやうでせう……僕らの所では、こつちから云はないのに、お前ら出てゆくのだからいらないだらうと、シャベルかついで來てダンデーの玉なんかまで掘つて行きましたからね

兵造　ほう

二郎　そいつは徹底してやがる。

修次　……でも、こつちにしてみれば、頭の毛を一本々々ひつこ拔かれるやうでいゝ氣なもんぢやないな。

兵造　そりやさうだ。

二郎　ミイはさういふ奴が好きだ。腹の中では、いい氣味だと思つて氣で居ながら、ヘンに同情したやうな格好してるのなもかなまらんよ……彼のジョン爺さんなんかも、其の組かも知れない。

多吉　……（ムッとりだまつてゐる）

兵造　ふむ。

修次　二郎、ジョウさんは、そんな人物ぢやないだらう……僕はさう思ふ。

二郎　どうだか……わかるもんか。ミイは、白人なんか……いや、人間なんか信用しない。（アップルをとつて亂暴にかぢる）

多吉　（ゆつくりと）二郎は、さう云ふわけで家へまはりつかなかつたと云ふのかな？

二郎　（一寸思案して）さう云ふ事はかうちやありません。

多吉　さうか……すると、外にもわけがあると云ふうだな！ それで今夜は一つ其の事を話してみてくれないか？

其の時、臺所からはま、はな子、加奈子、編物など持つて靜かに出集、それぞれ座を占める。

二郎

多吉　お前も知つてるやうに今日、修次らも出て來て、久しぶりでみんな揃うして（一同を見まわし）一緒になつた……ところが、修次は間もなく何處かへやられるそして兵造も遠からず何處かへ行くわけや……なあ……そして何時また會へるか知らない時だ。さう云ふ時に、お前の心もわからず默れたとあつては親として大變淋しいわけだしするからな……私は今朝も兵造さんに云つたのだが、人間の一生に滅多にあるものぢやない此の非常時には、人間各自思ふ樣に云つたりやつたりする事がいいとわしは思ふ……お前に對してもわしは干渉がましい事はしなかつた積りだ。此間のこと、お前の勞働を止めると云ふのは、わしにしてみると、お前の言分が、さらも學生としての報酬を忘れてゐるやうにとれたので、よく考へてみろと勧めたまでゝ……だから、悲からにしても、とやかくいはないつもりだ。

二郎

一同夜もとに聴いてゐる。

外で風雨の音しきり。遠くの方で電車の走しる音。

マニトバ州カレーだより

〈マニトバ州カレー通信〉天候のため收穫の農家がおくれてゐた爲に十二月十五日以來日本人も冬の手傳ひ仕事をしてゐる。エーカー三十五乃至四十ブッシェルの收穫である。先達方ではいつもより暖い氣候が續いてゐるが一同元氣で今年のビーツ・シーズンを待つてゐる。

● NISEI VOICES:

An Evacuation Vignette

By M. SITARR

If you had lived in the lower Fraser Valley you might know Tak. If you do, you'll remember him as a quiet sort of fellow who helped his father on the berry farm. Although he had written his matric exams in '38, he had not gone on to University for the simple reason that he did not have the money. Instead he enrolled for a course from a large aircraft factory's correspondence school in the U. S. A.

During the day he weeded, hoed, sweated and at night he studied and dreamed of the day he would be working in a big aircraft factory. One year went by . . . two years . . . . By this time he had finished his correspondence course. The third year came and went, but he still found himself working on the farm. He realized then that B. C. offered him exactly nothing in the way of opportunities to work in his chosen vocation — owing to lack of factories and also because the industry had no use for Japanese, Canadian-born, educated or otherwise. He was beginning to be more conscious of being a Nisei.

He had carefully read the pages of The New Canadian since its inception and was very influenced . . . it was to be a strong factor in shaping his ideals.

He turned his eyes eastward and thought of going in search of opportunities. But it was an untried and unknown field . . . . he had read an occasional item in The New Canadian of some Nisei being in the east . . . his family thought it might be a good thing; "but let some others try it first", they said. "Better to stay in the relative security of the farm and if you became a big time operator, you could have a nice car, a home and should the time come send your son to university." The general feeling in the community was against it . . . and so Tak stayed on the farm.

Then came the war in the Pacific. No one seemed to know what to do. Continue cultivating the crops? What to do? What to do?

Tak felt lost. He had nothing to do but wait.

Then the announcement for total evacuation was made.

Because most of the other families decided to go to work on the sugar beet farms, Tak's family decided to go too. It was a sad day when Tak left his home. He had lived there all his life. Everything that was near and dear to him was there. He left his room just as he would have wanted it if he were to return the next day. He packed only his clothes, books and a few personal belongings. The house was rented to a kindly old occidental couple so that Tak's family did not bother boarding up the windows as many of the others had done. Later vandals were reported to have broken into those boarded up homes.

When they reached their destination on the treeless prairies and saw the Commission approved houses consisting of one room, an old stove and a couple of broken down beds, it brought tears to their eyes. But crying wouldn't and didn't help and the family energetically and industriously made the house habitable.

Work on the sugar beet farms was not like work on the berry farm. The work was back breaking and harder. The sun was hot. The water was hard and smelled of rotten eggs. The constant wind blew sand all over. There was sand in the food, sand in the bed, sand . . . sand . . . sand all over. There was no running water, not even a bathtub.

The work was difficult and earnings were meagre so the family decided to move into a city after the first harvesting season was over.

* * * *

Resettlement, Education and a New Life

They felt more secure living in a decent home. Tak's father got a job with a wholesale drug firm and Tak was able to land a job in a small machine shop. The family now had a steady source of income, and Tak's younger brother was able to go to school. Tak vowed that his brother would have every opportunity for education— not work under the hot prairie sun, topping, weeding, and thinning unable to complete his schooling.

He lived in a city now and the provincial university was within easy walking distance. By living at home and working part time during the summer months he thought he could work his way through university. Why not? His family encouraged him. He applied and enrolled in the university classes.

Being out of school for a long time did not deter Tak. He was ambitious and with but a single purpose in mind—get as much education as possible—so he was able to keep up with the rest of the class. At the close of the term he ranked among the top honor students. Having majored in science, he came under the Jurisdiction of the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel. Through the aid of the Bureau, and with his previous schooling on aeronautics by correspondence he was able to get a job doing stress analysis in a large aircraft factory.

When Tak moved away from the coast he had thought that one day he would return. But as time went by he became more and more convinced that the East was for him. The people were not in the "once a Jap, always a Jap" frame of mind. Making a good first impression was paramount and Tak did his best.

When the notice was received that the farm had been sold by the custodian, Tak felt crushed. If only the farm had been sold for at least somewhere near its true value.

His father and mother took it pretty hard. They had spent twenty years improving it. The land although located beside the highway had been all forest and the nearest neighbors were three miles away at the time they had bought the farm. They had cleared the land, worked hard and built it up to the abundantly producing berry farm. Their children were born there and grew up on the farm. It was from here that the children went off to school each morning . . . And to learn that the property was sold for a mere $965.16 less $50.00 for legal fees, Tak's parents felt that they had lost everything . . . they were too old to start from scratch again.

Tak was dejected at first. But now that the last tie with the coast was severed, Tak felt a sense of relief too. Now he would have to concentrate all his effort on making his permanent home in the east. The dispersal announcement made by the Prime Minister was encouraging . . .

To Tak, evacuation meant many things. It opened up new horizons heretofore never dreamed of. It enabled him to see Canada. Prior to the evacuation he had never travelled further than Chilliwack. It enabled him to enter university and complete his schooling. It enabled him to secure work in his chosen vocation. But above all, it meant a start of a new life for Tak.

Long Ago and Far Away

(From The New Canadian, January 18, 1940).

The Ocean Falls "Nichi-Kai" (Japanese Association) at its twenty-third annual meeting joined the ever-growing number of Japanese Canadian organizations which have been contributing to the nation's war effort by resolving to donate $[illegible] . . . . . Vancouver Japanese Canadians' Association handed Mayor Telford a $[illegible] cheque, payable to the Dominion treasury to assist in the prosecution of the war . . . . .

Pattering . . .

By N. M.

Still immersed in the holiday haze which hasn't quite worn off yet—not the kind of haze which you're thinking of thank you—yours truly has taken up the pen in a befuddled, befogged state of mind. But with the blank column space staring out from this page —further confusing this already confused mind—well, you know . . . so in the last minute rush to beat the deadline . . .

*

Most of us like to pretend that we're a bunch of hard-boiled eggs, void of human feeling just to show off. I'm no exception. People like to say that they're not homesick and pile it on thick to build up what they think is a hard veneer over their feelings, and I'm one of them. But when you're going home at Christmas, you find out you're nothing but a softie, yearning to be home, yearning for a bawling out from your mother, yearning to eat a nice home-cooked meal—that is if you're batching as I am.

We lit up cigarettes, and settled back in the seats as the bus slowly got into motion. The morning was cold and dark, the heater hadn't warmed up as much as it should have. We bundled ourselves up in our overcoats and curled up on the cushioned seats.

To a former city-bred evacuee in the Kootenays, a visit to Nelson is a big event. The one track streetcar running through the business section once in every half hour or so lends just that nice touch of being in a city.

Actually, only about the size of North Vancouver, with only one department store, the Hudson Bay, Woolworth's, a whole line of independent businesses, one theater and a lot of cars running up and down the street, Nelson is not such a large city. But to the city-bred who has been closeted in the seclusion of an interior housing centre, it is a sight for hungry eyes. We must be a sight for hungry eyes too the way our money burns through the holes in our pockets.

*

In due time after boarding the Slocan-bound bus we arrived in Lemon Creek.

Lemon Creek is a dead place. Even Lemon Creekers will agree with you. But not without that special look in their eyes which is plain as any red flag waved under your nose.

There the wolves are having a field day. (Funny how we always get into the subject of wolves.) The eastern relocee's conception of a ghost as so aptly cartooned by artist F.A.M. will give you a fair idea, although he could have expanded a little more.

But the wolves were having trouble that week because all the boys from the logging camps all over B.C. were back for their holidays and it was the fairer sex's turn to enjoy a change of scenery. 'Twas said that anything with pants on and grown up was a rarity before the boys got home.

But Lemon Creekers seem to thrive on this "dead life."

For entertainment, they have movies once a week, dances once a month and twiddling their thumbs the rest of the time.

* *

No one, although in a lighter mood than in the previous two Christmases, seemed to have the Christmas spirit except the little children. This spirit was exemplified by little Jimmy when I went visiting on Christmas eve.

Jimmy dug out the biggest stocking he could find in the house to hang up.

And he had to have a Christmas tree. Well, if nobody would do it, he'd do it himself. He got a bucket filled with dirt and stuck a tree in it. With strips of crepe paper he criss-crossed the streamers all over the tree, until it got lost in the maze of paper. He stood back to admire his work. That's more like it he said. Paper was strewn all over the floor and the room was a mess, but Jimmy had the right spirit and that's what really counted.

Personal Notes : : Far and Near

SASAKI—NISHIMURA

Nuptials vows were exchanged in a white wedding ceremony held at the New Denver Buddhist Church when Nancy Hatsue, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Nishimura of New Denver, B. C. and Mr. Masao Sasaki said their "I do's" on December 26. Rev. Y. Asaka performed the ceremony.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a floor length white satin gown with train misted in a full-length embroidered net. The veil was crowned by a coronet of orange blossoms. Pink carnations formed her bouquet.

Miss Mary Nishimura, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid; Mr. Tak Sato supported the groom.

A reception followed in the Buddhist Hall.

The couple honeymooned at Nakusp.

AKAZAWA—INOSE

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Fairmont St. Giles United Church in Outremont, Que., when Lorraine Fusako, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kaiji Inose of Kaslo, B. C. was joined in holy matrimony to Mr. Ross Yoshio Akazawa, third son of Mrs. M. Akazawa of Montreal, Que. on December 23, with Rev. E. Long officiating.

The bride, given away in marriage by her brother-in-law, Mr. Bert Murakami, was attended by Miss Takako Nikaido of Toronto, Ont., and the groom, by Mr. Norman Watanabe.

A reception followed at the home of Mrs. M. Akazawa.

The baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Nakagawa of Guelph, Ontario.

SHISHIDO—SHISHIDO

The wedding took place of Chiyeko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eijiro Shishido of Okanagan Centre, B. C. to Mr. Akira Shishido, formerly of Vancouver, B.C. on December 11. Rev. Y. Yoshioka performed the ceremony.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Moichi Ogasawara of Vernon, B.C.

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges the very generous donation from Mr. Eijiro Shishido commemorating his daughter's marriage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS . . .

Sincere thanks is extended by The New Canadian to Mr. Seiichiro Muraki of Raymond, Alta., formerly of Lemon Creek, B. C. for his kind donation on the occasion his recent marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Toyokichi Higo of 3463 Shuter St., Montreal, P. Q., formerly of New Denver, B. C. wish to extend sincere thanks to all who aided in the attempt to extinguish the fire which destroyed their home in New Denver on November 30. Thanks are also extended to friends for the many acts of kindnesses at the time of the loss.

Mr. Dick Mitsunaga of Carey, Man. wishes to thank all his friends for kindnesses extended to him during his confinement in the hospital and at home following an accident while threshing grain.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere thanks and deep gratitude for the beautiful floral wreaths, words of sympathy and kindness extended to us by the many friends at the time of our bereavement of our beloved father and grandfather.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Deshima
Tashme, B. C.
Joe, Fumi and Tamako Deshima
Mrs. T. Murase and Family
Mrs. T. Aoyama and Family
Lemon Creek, B. C.
Hoko Deshima
New Denver, B.C.
Y. Murase and Mrs. C. Miyasaka
Hamilton, Ont.

A NICE CHRISTMAS IN VERNON

Ever since the evacuation I have never enjoyed any of my Christmases, but this year for the first time, my wish for a nice Christmas came true in Vernon.

I was quite disappointed at first to see no snow on the ground. But when I was coming home from the super show, it began to snow. I was happy for we were to have a white Christmas after all.

We had a nice Christmas tree in the house. We usually have a tree every year. It was a grand tree with sparkling decorations and surrounded by nicely wrapped presents.

I was both surprised and pleased to see the names of so many friends and most of the parcels and greeting cards had the stamp mark of the interior towns. I guess being in Vernon for Christmas brought me luck.

I am of the type who can't wait wait and so before Christmas arrived half my presents had been opened. Usually I'm the sleepy head of the family but on this day I was the first one out from my nice cozy bed. I opened all my presents before anyone else awoke.

The biggest package was the hardest to unwrap. It was wrapped mostly in paper and by the time I got down to the present, there was enough paper for a scrap drive. At the end of unwrapping sheet after sheet of paper, I finally found a pretty bracelet.

Then came the big Christmas dinner. A turkey, a big one was on the table. It was delicious.

Before we began eating, my sister and I had a quarrel. We quarrelled about the wishing bone, but after all, I'm the big sister so I gave it to her.

I sure filled my stomach up with turkey. I should not have eaten the last helping, but gee, it was the Christmas dinner wasn't it?

I hope all the folks, all across Canada enjoyed their Christmas dinner as much as I did.

By S. S.

THE NEW CANADIAN
KASLO, B. C.

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Continued from Page 1.

U.S. Sees Success with Liberal Policy

ation as opposed to the American is the fact that Japanese Canadian evacuees have been dispossessed of their property.

In the U. S. evacuation the federal government set up an extensive organization to safeguard and protect the property rights of the American evacuees. Thus many still have farms, homes and businesses to which they may legally return.

In British Columbia housing centres and in eastern areas where relocees have settled, the most frequent answer to the query, "Would you go back if you could?" is simply, "Go back to what?"

EMPLOYMENT PROSPECT

A third important difference lies in the employment picture and the effect that racial feeling may have upon opportunities for the average evacuee.

The most recent issue of the Canada Labor Gazette reports a continuing sharp demand for workers in the logging and sawmilling industries, which formerly employed large numbers of evacuees. But there seems to be little apart from this demand. Former important fields in fishing are closed by licence restriction, small fruit farming has been wiped out by enforced property liquidation, and small business trades have suffered the same fate from loss of licence, trading goodwill and dissipation of capital assets during three years of evacuation. Nor, with declining war production in west coast mainland centres, would there seem to be any heavy call for workers in manufacturing industry. Employment prospects, thus, are not such as to make any large numbers of evacuees greatly interested in a return to the coast, even if it were recognized that the threat to military security is virtually non-existent.

In the U. S. case the contrast is sharply illustrated by a current report that Harold Brown, San Francisco controller and chairman of the Council of Civic Unity, has urged Japanese Americans to return to the coast to help meet the manpower shortage in essential industries.

Boyd said that the hesitancy of the Nisei to return to the coast was "hindering the war effort", because there were at least 15,000 vital industrial and farm jobs awaiting them.

First hand surveys, in short, indicate that even if Canada were to follow the U. S. lead—and there is no suggestion that this will take place — the Canadian evacuees would be much less attracted by the prospect of going back to the coast than their American cousins. And in two weeks since revocation of the exclusion order only a very few Americans have taken advantage of the new U. S. policy.

The prospect, too, that those already relocated in new homes east of the Rockies would rush to go back if they could is even more remote than might be true of persons still living in government centres.

An interesting contrast to the U.S. situation again arises, however, in this phase of the question.

The King statement of policy, officially affirming the dispersal and resettlement objectives toward which the British Columbia Security Commission and Department of Labor placement machinery had been strenuously working since early 1943, is substantially in accord with which the U.S. Government has been trying to do with much greater success.

Not only has the percentage of Japanese Americans relocated out of the evacuation centres been much higher than the number moved from B.C. ghost towns, but those that have relocated have achieved a far greater degree of permanent resettlement. Both of these facts have reduced substantially the number of evacuees who might possibly have returned to former west coast homes. And for both of them, there are very concrete reasons.

The extensive government restriction and "de facto" discrimination which has impeded the permanent resettlement of Japanese Canadian evacuees, stands out in sharp contrast to the more liberal welcome accorded Japanese Americans throughout the middle west, east and southern U. S.

The success of the voluntary scheme led to the reinstatement of the Japanese American draft for army service. Only the mildest of control has been imposed upon their free movement. Relocation allowances have been imposed generously. Much wider employment opportunities, including those in government-controlled war material plants, have been opened. The advertising pages of the nationally-circulated Nisei journal "The Pacific Citizen", reveal how many evacuees have been able to establish themselves in their own businesses again all over the country. And instead of restrictions upon the buying and leasing of farm land as applied in the Canadian case, Japanese Americans have been able to qualify for government subsidy in beginning farming ventures.

Nisei and other interested observers point to these things as the obvious answer to criticism of Ottawa's dispersal policy. That criticism boils down to a feeling that it is impossible to prevent a re-congregation of Japanese Canadians on the Pacific Coast if they are allowed to remain in the country after the war.

The obvious answer, they contend, is that if resettlement conditions are liberalized in the manner of the U.S. example, there is no valid reason to suppose that Japanese Canadians will pull up the social and economic roots they manage to sink down for the mere pleasure of enjoying British Columbia's coastal climate.

Well Known Oriental Scholar Killed

One of the most brilliant and unusual careers ever to commence in Vancouver is cut short with the death on active service overseas of Capt. Paul Vladimir Halley, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald W. Halley, 1766 West Twelfth.

Capt. Halley was well-known to many Nisei, being a frequent visitor to Powell Street. He had taken up the study of Japanese prior to the outbreak of the war in the Pacific and was particularly interested in Nisei literature.

He died "as a result of cerebral lacerations and hemmorrhage received in a road accident," the Vancouver Province reported.

Capt. Halley was formerly a postal censor in Vancouver, when his exceptional attainments as an Oriental scholar attracted the attention of the British Government.

He was interested in sinology from an early age and was largely self-taught until E. S. Robinson of the Vancouver Public Library, Major-General V. W. Odlum and others sent him to the University of Southern California some years ago to study Oriental languages, the Province said.

"He was a very remarkable young man," a Far East authority now in Vancouver says. "Although he had never left this continent, he was one of the best Chinese scholars in North America and his future promised to be of quite exceptional brilliance."

Capt. Halley was born in Vancouver and attended Vancouver Preparatory School in Nelson. As well as his command of Chinese, he was a student of Japanese, and was studying Russian when he enlisted in June, 1944. He went overseas only a few months ago.

T. Iwasaki Passes

The death is reported of Tomejiro Iwasaki, 72, who passed away at his home in Lemon Creek, B.C. on January 5. Final funeral services were held on January 8 at the Lemon Creek Buddhist Church.

Tailored To Measure
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Evacuee Loggers Landed for Work In North Alberta

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — Good work is being accomplished in forests in the northern part of the province by Japanese evacuees who went there from southern Alberta early in the winter, D. C. Archibald, Alberta supervisor of the B. C. Security Commission, told the Lethbridge Herald in an interview after returning to the city from an inspection trip to lumbering camps in the Lesser Slave Lake region.

"Conditions are ideal for rolling logs," Mr. Archibald explained, adding that nearly 200 Japanese are employed in forestry work in the north for the winter months, said the Lethbridge Herald. They are scheduled to stay in the logging and lumber camps until the end of March, when they will return to sugar beet farms of this region.

McLarty Mum on Property Disposal

VICTORIA, B. C. — Hon. Norman McLarty, Canada's Secretary of State, declined to discuss the Japanese problem on the Pacific Coast or the disposal of property confiscated following transfer of Japanese from the Coast area, the CP reported.

As Secretary of State, Mr. McLarty is Custodian of Enemy Property.

Charged Aid to Rescue Nisei Youth Refused

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto firemen and police constables, denied charges that they had refused the offer to help of two garage men in the attempt to rescue Norman Kajioka, 14-year-old Canadian born Japanese messenger, who died when trapped in basement of a burning store in central Toronto on January 4, the CP reported.

Coroner W. E. Brown said the two men, Roy Hurd and Jack Bishop, would be given an opportunity to tell their story at the inquest into the boy's death from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Bishop and Hurd said that firemen had refused their offer to pull out a frozen grating leading into the cellar of the store with a tow truck. Hurd added that an offer of use of acetylene equipment was also refused.

Coaldale YMWBA to Hold New Year Concert

COALDALE, Alta.— The Coaldale Y.M.W.B.A. plan to open the new year's entertainment activities with a presentation of a New Year Concert to be held on January 20 at the local Community Hall. The program will commence from 2 p.m. and an enjoyable afternoon is promised by the talented members of the Y.M.W.B.A.

Everybody in the nearby districts and in the city are cordially invited to attend.

Passing the Bottle Proves Expensive

(From the Canadian Press)

KAMLOOPS, B.C. — One bottle of liquor proved to be rather expensive to four persons here last week when it ran into a cost of $685.

The liquor had been bought by a white man at the government store and had been sold to a Japanese here for $15. The Japanese was in the act of selling it to another man for $20 when members of the British Columbia police caught him.

In Police Court the first man was fined $300; the Japanese was fined $300 and the other man buying it from the Japanese was fined $50. Police confiscated the bottle and also the $20 involved in the final transaction.

NEW YEAR BABY . . .

Honors of being the first baby to greet 1945 born in Kaslo, B. C. went to the son of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Hayat, born on January 8 at the Kaslo Victorian Hospital.

High Schools Show in Annual Contest

Several high school annual entries from the interior housing centres in the competition for The Vancouver Daily Province Shield were shown in results printed in the Province on December 29.

The Shield, awarded to the school annual which was outstanding "as a publication the embodies all the essentials of an ideal school yearbook," was won by the Vernon High School.

Listed among the entries in the competition were the "Elcee Hi", Lemon Creek's contribution to school journalism, the "Nisei Lycee Annual" published by the Tashme Correspondence School and the "Kaslo Hi-Lites" printed at the Kaslo High School.

The Province in printing the results offered constructive criticism to the schools. Wrote the critics in a brief review of each annual:

KASLO HIGH SCHOOL, "Hi-Lites": Mimeographed; Editor Frank Kebe.

Make up good and general effect more clean-cut than in many mimeographed publications. Art work of high standard. Ads, drawn by the students, are effective because in keeping with high school spirit. Use of students' own signatures beside personals a commendable feature as is the insertion of a page of actual snapshots of each class mounted on the final page.

LEMON CREEK HIGH SCHOOL, "Elcee Hi". Mimeographed; Editor, Chikayoshi Sumiya.

Make up is good, in view of limited facilities of the students. Cartoons are sprightly and add personality, but general appearance would have been improved by a wider space between double columns of type.

TASHME CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES: "Nisei Lycee Annual." Printed; Editor, Reggie Mori.

Thoughtful essays characterize this book produced by students studying under difficulties. Makeup uninspired but clean cut. Pictures well handled, extended to full width of page. Personals rather formal.

Boarding Homes In MONTREAL

Of interest to those who intend relocating in Montreal is information regarding three Boarding Houses operated by Japanese who have relocated in that city.

Mrs. S. Ito, 17 Melbourne Street, centrally situated and close to the Public Library.

Mr. Ebata, 1618 St. Luke Street.

Mrs. Tsuyuki, whose residence is in Rosemount—one of the better residential sections of Montreal.

They can all offer accommodation at rates of from $9.00 to $10.00 per week—three meals per day.

Here and There in B.C.

BUSY SEASON AT SLOCAN ANGLICAN MISSION

By A. S.

SLOCAN, B.C.— An active holiday season was enjoyed by members of the Anglican Mission here with both young people and older folks taking part in the various activities.

On December 20, the girls of the Junior Church presented a special pageant of the seven nativity scenes. In between the scenes, the story was explained and commented upon. Beautiful choral accompanied the scenes rendered by the girls of the Slocan Glenmere High School Choir under the direction of Miss E. Heaps. The pageant was presented under the direction of Miss S. M. Cox and Miss A. Suzuki. The effectiveness of the scenes were aided greatly by the skilful stage lighting arrangements by the Glenmere High School teachers' staff and the young men in the Bible Classes.

Early in the Christmas season, the kindergartens of the Mission held a "habanokai" for the benefit of the mothers of the children.

On the evening of Sunday, December 24, the Carol Service of the Nine Lessons was held attended by a congregation made up mostly of young Japanese Canadians. At this service the scripture passages were read by representatives from the English and Japanese congregations and by young men and women representing the Bible Classes, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides. The Holy Communion services were also held in both Japanese and English.

The Sunday School children presented their festival on December 21. The sacred pageant of the seven nativity scenes was shown and a presentation of a play was made by the children.

Gifts for the children were received from Sunday School children in Victoria, Vancouver and Langley Prairie. The children donated their Christmas offerings to the Milk for Britain Fund.

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The New Year's Day Services were held in both English and Japanese with a large congregation attending the ceremony.

School bells rang once again for the Slocan Glenmere High School students on the third of the new year and the younger children were preparing for the another half year of Kindergarten which opens next week.

Miss Grace Tucker who left Slocan for Vancouver recently is expected to return as a member of the mission staff in the near future.

Lemon Creek Holds Concert

LEMON CREEK, B. C. — The Lemon Creek YMWBA held a successful concert on January 2 at the Buddhist Hall attended by a capacity audience.

The colorful play, a translated version of the Teacher's Summer School play was presented, by the members of the YMWBA under the direction of Misao Hatanaka.

T. Hidaka Heads Kaslo "Koyukai"

KASLO, B. C.—The annual elections of the Kaslo Koyukai, Social Activities Association, active among evacuee and occidental residents alike was held on December 21. T. Hidaka was elected to head the association.

Elected to executive were: T. Hidaka, president; H. Yamasaki, vice-president; C. Furukawa, chairman; M. Yamashita, vice-chairman; S. Inamata, secretary; Y. Kanda, treasurer; B. Iwasa, S. Sato and J. Inouye, auditors.

Careyites Aid in Wheat Harvest

By D. M.

CAREY, Man. — Evacuees have been engaged in harvesting the grain crop since December 15. Farmers are still operating their combines in the fields and are out with sleigh racks, separators and threshers harvesting the crop. Threshing was delayed owing to weather conditions. Average yield per acre is 35 to 40 bushels.

A colder than usual weather is prevailing in this district, but Carey residents are enjoying the best of health and are awaiting another season of sugar beet growing in 1945.

Corrections

Through an inadvertent error, the address of Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Suzuki and Lawrence Matsumi of 1040 [illegible] Ave., Verdun, P.Q. appeared as 1080 [illegible] Ave. in the Christmas home greetings section of The New Canadian.

The New Canadian regrets that also through an error, Mrs. [illegible] of [illegible], Ont., was shown as Mrs. [illegible].